

4:Grajdanzev--7 [2]

S-4

(no date) 1942

Formosans

116, 133, 376

"Because of topographical conditions, the rivers of Taiwan are short and swift, the longest being the Dakusui, 170 km. (105 miles) long, which is in the east and flows parallel to the coast. There are only five others longer than 100 km. As they descend rapidly from great heights to the plains, however, they are able to supply a huge amount of power for the production of electricity, an important factor in the prospective industrial development of Taiwan."

4:Grajdanzev--105-106

S-4

(no date) 1942

Formosans
Japan

116, 376, 457, 177.71

636.71

"Cheap water power is an important asset to Taiwan in all plans for its industrial development. Prior to 1930 it was estimated that the twenty-three major streams can produce as much as 1,040,000 kw., but, according to Takahashi, recent estimates put the capacity at a much higher figure—about two million kw. Of this about 230,000 to 240,000 kw. was utilized in 1939. Development before 1933 was slow. In 1919 the capacity was 10,000 kw.; in 1933, about 40,000 kw. But in 1930-31 a project was worked out for the utilization of Jitsugetsutan (Lake Candidius), a lake in the mountains in the centre of the island located 726 m. above sea level. The project was elaborated chiefly for the purpose of creating an armament industry (1) but there was no money to finance it, so work on the

1. That the primary motives were military is definitely stated in Taiwan Jijo, 1939, p. 418, and Sekai nenkan, 1939, p. 177.

project stopped. Finally, money was found in the United States, where in July 1931 a loan of US \$22,800,000 or ¥45,737,210 was arranged. In October 1931 work was resumed and in 1934 the project was completed. In July [106] 1937, a second project was finished at the same lake."

C. Salt

317
433 Salt, available in quantity, is not produced from rock salt but by the evaporation of sea water on the western seaboard. The fields are centered around the towns of Anping, Putai, and Peimen. About 5,000 hectares of land were used as salt fields in 1954; production amounted to 369,000 metric tons. Domestic markets require approximately 75,000 metric tons a year, thus leaving a sizable amount of salt for export.

III. ELECTRICITY

376 Formosa has a number of short, swift-flowing rivers which are estimated to possess a total gross hydroelectric potential of some 3,300,000 kilowatts. According to a report made by the Taiwan Power Company, approximately 12 per cent (378,000 kilowatts) of the gross potential had been developed as of 1955. Formosa's 377
375 estimated thermoelectric generating capacity is 142,550 kilowatts, giving the island, as of 1955, approximately a total generating capacity of 520,550 kilowatts. The peak load in that year is estimated to have been 360,000 kilowatts.

377 Only the Taiwan Power Company produces electric power for general distribution. Some government and private enterprises generate power for their own consumption; notable among these enterprises are the Taiwan Sugar Corporation, the Taiwan Pulp and Paper Corporation, the Taiwan Cement Corporation, and the Taiwan

377 Aluminum Corporation, having a capacity of 71,300 kilowatts. The Taiwan Power Company has 35 generating stations -- 24 hydroelectric stations, with a capacity of 330,400 kilowatts; 4 thermoelectric stations, with a capacity of 59,500 kilowatts; and 6 small diesel generators, with a capacity of 2,050 kilowatts. All but two of the hydroelectric plants are without storage reservoirs and are dependent upon river-flow. The two hydroelectric plants at Sun-Moon Lake (Jitsugetsutan) have a storage reservoir, but production is sometimes curtailed, as when the reservoir was nearly emptied during a drought in the winter of 1950. The Jitsugetsutan system also includes a plant at Wan-ta, and accounts for over one-third of the total generating capacity on Formosa.

376 In order to meet the demands for additional
377 light and power, power-generating plants have been expanded to serve industry and private needs. Power generation and power consumption are shown in the tables below.